

# The Coconino Sun

VOL. XIX.

FLAGSTAFF, JANUARY 25, 1902.

No. 4

## A COYOTE CHASE.

**The Sheep Men North of Phoenix to Institute a Hunt Next Week for the Desert Cur.**

Sheep men of the Salt River valley will institute a coyote hunt next week and the stag hounds of E. E. Jack of the Bartlett-Heard ranch, about two miles north of Glendale, have been engaged for the event. Mr. Jack and Mr. Hamilton of Glendale were in the city yesterday and discussed the proposed chase.

Thousands of coyotes are now gathered around the sheep-shearing camps north of Phoenix. Such great numbers have never before been known to gather in one spot, and they are inflicting such heavy losses upon the sheep men and in the pig sties and chicken yards of ranchers round about that plans are making for a round-up to rid the country of the pest. Every winter, from ranges in the mountains, thousands of sheep are brought down into the valley, where they are sheared and where the ewes may lamb. This winter a larger number than usual are quartered in the valley, and not less than 100,000 sheep have been sheared.

So many lambs, though, have been taken by the coyotes that thus far the losses will run well up into the thousands of dollars. Neither have the losses been confined to the lambs, the coyotes, contrary to their custom and with their cowardly natures, frequently pulling down the older sheep. All the sheep dogs and all the herders available have been unable to stop the slaughter, so the sheep men and ranchers have combined forces to slaughter by wholesale the yellow Ishmaelites of the plains. The project contemplates the gathering of as many horsemen and dogs as is possible next week. Greyhounds bred particularly for coyote coursing have been brought down to lead the chase.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of stock-raising in Arizona the cattlemen will aid the sheepmen. Two hundred horsemen have promised to be in the hunt next week, and the scope of the chase will cover nearly fifteen square miles. Dogs for ten miles about will be pressed into service. With a force of perhaps a thousand dogs and two hundred rough-riding cow-punchers, not a coyote should escape.—Gazette.

### Met in Snowstorm.

Passenger trains Nos. 6 and 7 on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad collided Sunday night at Syracuse, Kan., in a blinding snowstorm. Syracuse is the regular passing place for these trains. No. 6 had stopped, but the engineer on No. 7 lost his bearings and plunged into the other train. The two engines were badly wrecked and four cars were piled in a heap and burned—the baggage car of No. 6 and the baggage and express, smoker and a chair car of No. 7. The latter's baggage, smoker and chair car of No. 7. No. 7's baggage was also burned. No one was injured.

### Endorses Col. Brodie.

A special to the Phoenix Republican of Thursday says:

Governor Murphy of Arizona, called upon the president this morning and had a pleasant conference lasting for

some time. The president explained that a premature agitation of the governorship matter was due to a misapprehension on his part, as to the date of expiration of Governor Murphy's term of office, which had been represented to him as expiring immediately. The president asked many questions about Arizona and consulted with Governor Murphy as to the best men to fill the vacancies about to occur.

Governor Murphy will not be a candidate for another term. He endorses Colonel Alex. O. Brodie to succeed him.

## CORN OF THE ANCIENTS.

**A Crop Harvested in the Salt River from Seed Left in the Valley by the Prehistoric Inhabitants.**

Perhaps the strangest cereal crop that has ever been harvested has just been gathered from the ranch of John Farley, on the outskirts of this city. From seed which is perhaps a thousand years old Mr. Farley has just harvested a crop of corn which is larger than any ever known in this valley, and from two acres he has sold nearly two hundred bushels, which has brought him \$550.

In the historical, or rather prehistoric, value of the grain, is the main interest of the Farley crop and the fact that it has grown from seed which was left there by the earliest inhabitants of America, has given it worth which cannot be estimated in an intrinsic way.

Six months ago, during the progress of excavations in the ruins of the mound city, about four miles east of here, a large earthen jar filled with shelled corn was uncovered, about 25 feet below the surface of the ground. The grain was in a perfect state of preservation, being of small size, about the shape of popcorn and in color a dark yellow.

Mr. Farley secured nearly all of the seed and planted it. At various times he, like other ranchers, had experimented in corn culture, but each time has found that corn was the one crop that could not be profitably grown in Arizona.

Seed from his experimental crop, in the corn of the ancients, is in great demand, and scores of plantings will be made from it in the spring. The corn from the original seed is not of sweet variety, suitable for table use, but of a rather tough fiber, and not possessed of the meal qualities of the corn of the eastern central states, but it makes up for shortage on that point in the size of its bearing qualities.—Phoenix Gazette.

### The P. & A. C. Bond Case.

Late Saturday evening District Attorney Ling received a telegram from Clerk McKenney of the United States supreme court that the Yavapai county bond case would come up for hearing on the 22d inst., instead of March 14th as anticipated, and in order to reach Washington on that date Mr. Ling took a special train early yesterday morning to enable him to catch the east-bound limited. He was accompanied as far as Ash Fork by Secretary McDowell of the McCabe Extension Company.

Mr. Ling will boom Arizona statehood at the federal capital and also put in a good word for Arizona's mining possibilities.—Journal-Miner.

## OUR MINERAL PRODUCTION.

**It Exceeds Those of Any Previous Year, and in Nearly Every Case Those of Any Other Country.**

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Estimates of mineral products in the United States which have just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics indicate that they exceed in nearly every particular those of any preceding year. Not only this, but they exceed in nearly every case those of every other country. In gold, silver, iron, steel, copper, coal and mineral oil the products of the United States in 1901 exceed those of any other country, and in every instance, except possibly copper, surpass her own record in any preceding year. These estimates put the gold production of 1901 at \$80,218,800, against \$79,171,000 in 1900, which was the highest record in gold production that the United States ever made. They put the silver production of 1901 at 59,653,788 ounces, against 57,647,000 ounces in 1900.

The pig-iron production is estimated at 15,800,000 long tons, against 13,789,242 long tons in 1900, in which year the figures exceeded those of any preceding year.

The coal production is estimated at 267,850,000 long tons, against 240,965,917 long tons in 1900, the year of highest production heretofore.

Of petroleum, the production is estimated at 66,000,000 barrels, or 2,772,000,000 gallons, against 2,661,335,568 gallons in 1900, the year of largest production heretofore.

Of copper, the production is estimated at 595,000,000 pounds, or 265,625 long tons, about 3,000 tons below the figures of 1900, copper thus being the only item in the entire list which shows for 1901 a smaller production than that of last year.

That these figures clearly put the United States in the lead in the production of all these articles is shown by a comparison of figures of the United States for 1900 with those of other countries.

### An Auto Line for Tucson.

Mose Drachman of Phoenix is now in Tucson. Of his visit there the Citizen says: The latest scheme on foot in Tucson is a proposed automobile line. In some respects the scheme is not so late, as Mose Drachman of Phoenix has been trying to float such an enterprise for some time, but it is only within the last few days that the scheme has begun to take shape. Mr. Drachman hopes to organize his company within the next week.

The plan is to put in a line to run out to the university and another line to run out Stone avenue and down to Union Park. These first two lines would be run as experiments, and if they paid others would be established.

It will take between \$5,000 and \$10,000 to establish the first two lines, as the vehicles to be used will cost from \$2,500 to \$3,000 at the least. Steam carriages to carry twenty passengers will be put on at first by the company. They will be open at the ends like a street car.

The line out to the university will make the trip out and back in half an hour, which is just twice as fast as the street car which is now making that trip. Besides this the line will go be-

yond the university to the site where it is proposed to erect a sanitarium.

The projectors of the line will also purchase about forty acres of land out in that neighborhood and open up an addition on the automobile line. In this way they will make more business for the line and realize a profit on the sale of the lots. The scheme is now well under way and if the expectations of those behind it are realized Tucson will have an automobile line before many months.

### Electrical Power for Irrigating.

The possibilities of the Colorado river as a generator of electrical power is being investigated by a party of government surveyors and experts, who are now at work between Needles and Yuma. These men are experienced in geodetic and civil engineering, and it is believed that upon their report the government will test the practicability of the current of the Colorado as a generator by establishing a plant at Parker with which to raise and withdraw water from the river for the purpose of irrigating the lands of the Mohave Indian reservation. If it prove a success we may expect to see numerous plants put in along the Colorado river for the purpose of developing power for use in mining and other industries as well as irrigation. It is evident that the government has faith in the project or it would not be giving the matter so much attention. The installing of power plants of this character constitutes the principle cost, as the expense of maintaining them in operation will be confined simply to the wear by friction of the machinery, the motive power being perpetual, and therefore of great advantage over the usual methods of generating electric power.—Yuma Sentinel.

### Field Day V. of A.

The students at the University of Arizona are making great preparations for their second annual field day, which will be held on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday. The events will be held on the athletic field at the university campus. The program will consist of 50, 75 and 100-yard dashes, 220 and 440-yard runs, 121 hammer throw and shot put, running high jump, pole vault, 120-yard hurdle race, and a tug-of-war between picked teams. The events will be open to any athlete in Tucson who cares to compete. Several sprinters and jumpers from town have already entered in some of the events. On the morning of February 22d a tennis tournament will be held on the university courts and several local crack tennis players have already entered in these events.

### Losses in Copper Stock.

It is stated that the losses to investors in the recent slump in copper stocks are distributed as follows:

Western Massachusetts, \$1,000,000; Boston, \$20,000,000; Chicago, \$5,000,000; Cincinnati, \$1,000,000; Pittsburg, \$3,500,000; Cleveland, \$2,000,000; Butte, Montana, \$1,000,000; Springfield, Massachusetts, \$1,000,000; Philadelphia, \$1,000,000; Albany, \$1,000,000; New York City, \$50,000,000. In all it is believed that close to \$100,000,000 has been lost throughout the United States by the depreciation in stocks. It is stated that the estate of the late Marcus Daly has suffered severely.—Mining Reporter.